

that the city might be rescued from the corrupt elements in politics.
Speeches were also made by A. W. Tenney, Corcoran, Tanner, John A. Taylor, Eugene D. Berr, J. C. Cronin and others.

BROOKLYN CANDIDATES.
CITY.
Rep. and Ind. Dem.
Justice Sup. Court, Calvin B. Pratt, Calvin B. Pratt.
County Judge, Henry A. Moore, Henry A. Moore.
County Assessor, William B. Pratt, William B. Pratt.
County Clerk, William B. Pratt, William B. Pratt.
County Treasurer, William B. Pratt, William B. Pratt.
County Surveyor, William B. Pratt, William B. Pratt.
County Engineer, William B. Pratt, William B. Pratt.
County Commissioner, William B. Pratt, William B. Pratt.
County Assessor, William B. Pratt, William B. Pratt.
County Clerk, William B. Pratt, William B. Pratt.
County Treasurer, William B. Pratt, William B. Pratt.
County Surveyor, William B. Pratt, William B. Pratt.
County Engineer, William B. Pratt, William B. Pratt.
County Commissioner, William B. Pratt, William B. Pratt.

SENATE.
Rep. and Ind. Dem.
Justice Sup. Court, Calvin B. Pratt, Calvin B. Pratt.
County Judge, Henry A. Moore, Henry A. Moore.
County Assessor, William B. Pratt, William B. Pratt.
County Clerk, William B. Pratt, William B. Pratt.
County Treasurer, William B. Pratt, William B. Pratt.
County Surveyor, William B. Pratt, William B. Pratt.
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County Engineer, William B. Pratt, William B. Pratt.
County Commissioner, William B. Pratt, William B. Pratt.

HOUSE.
Rep. and Ind. Dem.
Justice Sup. Court, Calvin B. Pratt, Calvin B. Pratt.
County Judge, Henry A. Moore, Henry A. Moore.
County Assessor, William B. Pratt, William B. Pratt.
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County Commissioner, William B. Pratt, William B. Pratt.

JERSEY CITY POLITICS.
A committee waited upon the Third District German Club in Germania Hall, Jersey City, yesterday for the purpose of securing its support in behalf of the republican ticket. The officers of the club promptly rejected the proposition that it should support the republican ticket. An effort was then made to secure the support of the club for the republican committee for Director-at-Large, Jacob Ringler, but that was also refused.

PENNSYLVANIA.
A LAST LOOK OVER THE FIELD—THE DEMOCRATS EXPECT TO CARRY THE STATE—DISSENTED REPUBLICANS—THE TICKETS.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1877.
Of the ten States in which elections are to be held on Tuesday next Pennsylvania may be considered one of the most important. The contest is interesting because it will be very close, and the democrats, for the first time in many years, expect to carry the State and elect their ticket. This probability results mainly from causes that must be every where known because they have been every where manifested over the country, namely, the dissatisfaction and division among the republicans as to the policy of President Hayes and the seeming effect upon the republican party of the President's famous anti-political assessment order to the government office-holders. There have also been local questions that have made a difference in the party in the State, notably in this city, where the greed, mismanagement and corruption of the ring of so-called respectable men, that they were likely to elect to the office of mayor, has been a source of much dissatisfaction.

THE STATE TICKETS.
There are four tickets in the field, dominating the three State officers to be elected—Judge of the Supreme Court, State Treasurer and Auditor General—each of which officers may be said to be of much importance. The nominees are as follows:
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT—James P. Sterrett.
STATE TREASURER—William B. Pratt.
AUDITOR GENERAL—A. M. Fassauer.
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT—John Trunkley.
STATE TREASURER—Amos C. Noyes.
AUDITOR GENERAL—William P. Scheil.
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT—R. F. Bentley.
STATE TREASURER—James L. Wright.
AUDITOR GENERAL—James E. Emerson.
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT—A. H. Winston.
STATE TREASURER—Samuel Carstet.
AUDITOR GENERAL—A. Barker.

NOMINATION DECLINED.
NORWICH, Conn., Nov. 3, 1877.
Ex-Senator L. F. Foster, who was nominated for representative from Norwich to the State Assembly without consultation with him, is obliged to decline on account of business and personal engagements.

GENERAL POLITICS.
The Cincinnati Commercial says that the only way to render the American money market in the least degree independent of the "Black Fridays" whenever gold is made scarce is to restore and maintain once and forever the legal tender value of silver as money.
Springfield Republican:—"So far as the silver currency itself is concerned the allowance with which it would be coined would give opportunity for the popular rejection of it to become apparent before it had gone far, but the vitiation of a standard once fixed is an act of legislation, not of mechanics; once done it cannot be easily undone, and it ought never to be done against the counsel of the great commercial and capitalist sections of the country and against the experience and purpose of the chief nations of the earth."

The Harrisburg Patriot agrees with Evans that the republican party "has earned out its enlistment. All the issues around which it gathered have been settled. Nothing remains for its leaders to their despair but to form alliances with the new organizations and have sprung up to make war upon existing political and social institutions. The Commune is nothing except in the bargain which ambitious and reckless republican leaders form with it. Conservative citizens of all parties must recognize the danger of this tendency."

The Cincinnati Commercial remarks:—"The President's so-called Southern policy is not irrevocable. It is based consciously upon the respect paid in the South to the rights of all classes of the people, without regard to race, color or previous condition."

The Springfield Republican says that Mr. Evans will take care not to leave any more valuable around within reach of the Cameron family.

The Davenport Gazette, in speaking of the recent selection of a Minister to England, says:—"In making this choice President Hayes has honored one of the purest men and one of the truest philanthropists of the age, while securing to our representation abroad a gentleman of fine culture, rare ability and unimpeachable integrity."

Cincinnati Commercial:—"An affection of ignorance of John Welsh, of Philadelphia, argues uncommon ignorance of public men of respectable standing."

St. Louis Republican:—"Speaker Randall's treatment of General Clark, of Missouri, in the information of his committee is scandalously indecent. His management of the important trusts committed to his care as chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads in the last Congress won him much deserved commendation, and it is an unmitigated disgrace of the public interest to remove him from that position."

The Kokuk Galt City says:—"The only problem for the republican party now is whether it can maintain popular sympathies, whether it can keep itself in accord with the democratic tendency and at the same time keep the government and its own conduct to the support of sound, healthy, unselfish and prudent measures."

WASHINGTON.

Desperate Straits of the House Inflationists.

MONDAY'S PROGRAMME.

How Ewing's Bill May Get Out of the "Nine Hole."

YESTERDAY'S AMUSING - DEBATE.

The Silver Coinage—Proposition for the Metric System.

Navy Department Accounts To Be Investigated.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, 1877.

MR. BUCKNER WILL ATTEMPT TO EXTRICATE EWING FROM HIS AWARD POSITION—PROBABLE FAILURE OF BOTH MONEY BILLS.

Mr. Buckner, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, means to try to push his silver bill to a passage on Monday if he can get the House to suspend the rules. Suspension of the rules requires a two-thirds vote. There are a large number of members absent. Probably the House will not have more than two hundred and twenty-five members present on Monday, and most of the absentees will be Eastern, so that their absence will not help Mr. Buckner. It is not probable tonight that he can get the rules suspended, and if he fails then his scheme will suffer the delay of a week, because a motion to suspend the rules is in order only on Mondays.

There seems to be no doubt that the inflationists on the committee, republicans as well as democrats, are determined to push through their two schemes—that of Mr. Ewing and the Unlimited Silver bill—if they possibly can. There is also little doubt that they will fail. They themselves admit that if they get their measures through the House they will fail in the Senate. They are, therefore, probably right. Both bills would be sent to the Senate Committee on Finance. This consists of Morrill, of Vermont; Davis, Ferry, Jones, of Nevada; Allison, Howe, republicans; and Wallace, Bayard and Kernan, democrats. Of these, all, except perhaps Mr. Ferry, would oppose the Ewing bill, and the silver bill would be supported only by Messrs. Jones, of Nevada; Ferry, and perhaps Allison. All the rest are undoubtedly sound. But this shows that the inflationist and silver leaders in the House are kicking up this great fuss mainly for consumption in the home market. They cannot believe themselves engaged in practical legislation.

The silver bill is almost certain to fail in both houses. The Ewing bill will fail if it is debated, and if it is not debated it will fail. Mr. Ewing cannot get out of the morning hour without agreeing to submit the bill to general debate in the Committee of the Whole. This is the position of these bills tonight.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, 1877.

METRIC SYSTEM FOR GOLD COINS.

The bill introduced in the House to day by Representative Mulrow, of Mississippi, to promote the establishment of the metric system of coinage in the gold coins of the United States, provides that the gold hereafter coined by the United States contain for each dollar of denominational value one and one-half grammes of pure gold and shall weigh for each dollar one and two-thirds grammes, the proportion of alloy to the entire weight being thus kept as one to ten. It further provides that such coins shall be legal tenders in payments arising from contracts made at any time after the 4th day of July, 1875.

DIRECT VOTING BY THE PEOPLE.

The joint resolution introduced in the House to day by Representative Finley proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States proposes that the President and Vice President shall be elected by a direct vote of the people of the several States; that electors in each State shall have the same qualifications as electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature; and that if two or more persons shall each receive an equal and the greatest number of votes for President, then the House of Representatives shall from such persons immediately choose the President. The resolution further proposes that the election shall be held at the time now provided by law for choosing the Presidential electors; that the returns be canvassed at the time and in the manner now provided, and that the two houses of Congress shall be the judges, each house voting separately; and in case of a disagreement of the two houses, then the matter shall go to the Supreme Court for final decision.

SILVER COINAGE.

The bill introduced in the House to day by Representative Buckner, of Missouri, authorizing the coinage of the standard silver dollar and restoring its legal tender character, is a subject of the bill which the Committee on Banking and Currency yesterday authorized him to report for passage at the earliest opportunity, and it was referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures. The bills introduced by Messrs. Townsend, of Illinois, and Clark, of Missouri, were of a similar character, and were referred to the same committee.

AN INVESTIGATION OF NAVY DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS.

teen cases in favor of the government for the value of the logs in the boom. In six other cases demurrers to complaints were overruled, with leave to answer. Of the remaining four three were too late for the term, and one was continued on motion of the United States District Attorney. Twenty-five indictments were found by the Grand Jury. Trial and conviction were had in one case, pleas of guilty were entered in three cases, and all the rest have been transferred to the United States Circuit Court, which convenes next December. Most of the transfers were ordered by the Court on account of various difficult questions of law which were raised. For the same reason sentence of those convicted was suspended until after the term of the Circuit Court. Fourteen civil actions are nearly ready for trial in December, with more to be commenced. Four of the District Court cases were taken to the Circuit Court on writ of error. In several instances the government have succeeded in the law without suit. Commissioner Williamson is also in receipt of a report from his special agent in Arizona, showing that timber is being extensively taken from the public lands in that Territory to make charcoal for smelting purposes.

THE SOUTHERN MARYLAND RAILROAD.

The Circuit Court which recently closed its session at Marlboro, Prince George county, Md., passed an order rescinding the order of June last, which directed the sale of the Southern Maryland Railroad, now being constructed between this city and Point Lookout, Md. The order for the sale was issued in June by Judge Magner, at the instance of C. J. Harrah and others, of Philadelphia, in combination with the creditors of the Southern Maryland Railway Company. The order was issued upon the application of Van Rensselaer, Dailing and other stockholders, restraining the sale, and the case coming before the full bench at Marlboro, the order of sale was rescinded as above mentioned. This decision sustains the claim of certain stockholders and Colonel Samuel S. Smoot to \$700,000 of the securities of the road under the contract of that gentleman with the company.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE HAS RECEIVED A DESPATCH FROM THE UNITED STATES CONSUL AT TAHITI ANNOUNCING THE DEATH OF QUEEN POMARE IV., which occurred on the 15th of last month (September). On the 24th of the same month Ariare, her eldest son, was proclaimed King. Owing to the sudden illness of the Governor and the expected return of France Rear Admiral Fox, commanding the French naval squadron in the Pacific, has assumed direction of the affairs of the Protectorate until the home government can be heard from.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CONGRESSMAN EWING TRIES TO EXPLAIN HOW HIS BILL GOT INTO THE "NINE HOLE"—A DISCUSSION ON THE REMONETIZATION OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, 1877.

Mr. PRICK, (rep.) of Iowa, asked leave to offer a resolution providing for the remonetization of silver. Objected to.

Mr. KELLEY, (rep.) of Pa., said that this was probably the most important question that would come before the House, and that it should be fully discussed. He then suggested that Mr. Ewing let the bill be read a special order either in the Committee of the Whole or in the House itself.

Mr. BUCKNER, (dem.) of Mo., Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, said that there was no disposition on the part of the committee to force the bill to a vote without ample discussion. The committee believed that every interest required that the country should be got out of suspense and anxiety, but they had no intention to rush the bill through without ample discussion.

Mr. EWING, (dem.) of Ohio, also stated that the committee had no objection to allowing full time for discussion. He thought that the proposition of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley) was a fair one.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., said that the question had been very fully discussed already, and he did not see the necessity for further discussion. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Ewing) had made a mistake in getting it into the peculiar morning hour. He would need a new chairman to his committee to get the bill out of the "hole" (laughter).

Mr. Cox stated that he was the only New York member who had voted for the bill, but that he saw no need for further debate, as the Senate would very likely not pass it.

Mr. KELLEY—That is out of order.

Mr. Cox—I withdraw it, but I see no way of getting it out of the "hole" (laughter).

standard silver dollar. Referred to the Banking and Currency Committee.

Mr. BUCKNER introduced a bill to authorize the free coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal tender character.

Mr. KELLEY, (dem.) of Pa., objected to the reference of the latter bill to the Committee on Banking and Currency, contending that it belonged at right to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, and he moved that it be referred to the latter committee.

Mr. KELLEY, (dem.) of Pa., asked Mr. Kelley whether he had not himself last session introduced a similar bill, and whether he had not been defeated by the House.

Mr. KELLEY—That is a matter of old history; it goes to the man, not to the subject.

Mr. KELLEY—I am glad that you translate your law.

Mr. KELLEY—I thought that the gentleman was a scholar; I now beg his pardon. (laughter.) I can translate the law.

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WEST POINT.

General Sherman at the Nursery of American Heroes.

WANTS OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Drilling in the Assimilated Tactics of the Three Arms.

WEST POINT, Nov. 3, 1877.

General Sherman arrived here yesterday at one o'clock, when the storm was at its height and a dreaching rain falling so as to render it extremely disagreeable to be out of doors. The General was accompanied only by Colonel Audenried of his staff, and reached this famous nursery of military heroes as unexpectedly as though he were merely a subaltern officer instead of the commander of the United States army. He was met in Garrison's by Major Wherry, General Schofield's assistant adjutant general, who escorted the great "marcher through Georgia" to the headquarters of the Superintendent of the Military Academy, where he will remain a guest during his stay here. The usual artillery salute due to the General's eminent rank was ordered, but as he did not arrive by the earlier train, on which he was expected, the cadet gunners had no chance to burn powder, and when the General did arrive he would not allow the men to be turned out again.

As the afternoon advanced the weather grew brighter and cleared off about half-past three o'clock, at which hour your correspondent had the honor of some conversation with the General, who is, to all appearances, about as healthy as ever, notwithstanding the fatigue of his late tour of inspection in the Indian country and on the Pacific slope. He and General Schofield were both standing on the "stoop" of the latter's quarters. The veterans were conjecturing what might be the opinion of "Old Probs" as to the chances of having fair weather. Sherman cast his sharp glance over the mountains, across the glens, and up and down the river. The scenery, notwithstanding the marring effect of the abated storm, was lovely. The rich autumnal lines of the golden and brown foliage, mixed here with spots of obstinate evergreens which adhered to their colors with the truthful constancy, were strikingly beautiful.

"You graduated here, General," I remarked.

The great commander paused a moment and replied, somewhat thoughtfully:

"Yes, I graduated here from the Academy."

Here his eyes dwelt upon the great expanse whereon he had so often in his boyish days participated in scenes of mimic war, whose bare recollection filled him with an affectionate gratitude for the place of his youthful studies.

"It is lovely spot this; quite equal, I should say, to anything in Europe."

"Yes, indeed, it is beautiful," rejoined the General, and unsurpassed by the Rhine scenery or anything I have seen in the old continent; yet it is not by any means so lovely as the scenery of the Columbia River. That is charming. I have never seen it surpassed, nor perhaps equalled.

"Expected to see, General, a more imposing style of building here for the accommodation of the personnel of the Academy. They do not strike one as being so spacious as similar establishments in Europe."

"And yet they are as large as the Polytechnic. They are roomy enough for the purpose, and answer well enough at present."

Major Wherry, who is thoroughly acquainted with the requirements of West Point, says that additional barracks room is required for the cadets; three of whom sometimes now occupy rooms that were originally intended for two. Major Wherry, in connection with numerous friends of the Military Academy, regrets the paucity of barracks in the Academy, and is anxious to have the present condition of affairs in the college. Grants are grudgingly made at irregular intervals for the purpose of building new barracks, but the fact does but little credit to the country.

The new hospital, which is greatly wanted, is half finished, and is situated in a beautiful spot. The weather is so warm that there is no need to spare in the old hospital, and there is no epidemic unfortunately visiting the Academy it would be necessary to put some of the sick in the new building.

The water supply is inadequate to the wants of the establishment. Last year the necessary element was so short that the several water companies had to be hauled from a distance in order to make up the deficiency, and this year also there were about ten days in which the water supply was so short that the water companies had to be hauled from a distance in order to make up the deficiency, and this year also there were about ten days in which the water supply was so short that the water companies had to be hauled from a distance in order to make up the deficiency.

On the way to General Schofield's quarters your correspondent could not fail to see many objects worthy of notice. The old stone building, which was built by the British in 1812, and which was used as a magazine, is a fine specimen of the architecture of that period. It is a large building, with a high roof, and is surrounded by a wall. It is a fine specimen of the architecture of that period. It is a large building, with a high roof, and is surrounded by a wall.

first and second classes, to the number of some sixty soldiers, drilled in a cavalry battalion, and in the afternoon the four companies, representing all the classes, about two hundred bayonets, entered on a parade on the parade ground. The cavalry drill demonstrated a considerable knowledge of equitation and command over their horses by the young soldiers, who have had about two months of instruction in the present season. The horses, however, are anything but good; they are of several colors and sizes, sometimes employed to ride the material of a battery of field artillery and sometimes mounted by one cadet and sometimes by another. The result of all this natural and artificial training of the animals are good for nothing. They are disobedient, hard-mounted, self-willed and do not know their place. They do not look as if the stable call ever brought them much of a groom's aid; this neglect is perhaps one reason for their defective training. The horses of the high bridles and saddles, as well as the sabre scabbards of the riders were dirty and rusty to an extent that might astonish the beholder, as the saddles were put on double duty they cannot be looked upon as fit for cavalry men, and therefore it would be unjust to too severely criticize them on the riding or manner of executing the tactical movements which were performed. The force was divided into three companies, one of which was mounted on horseback and the other two on foot. The mounted company was accompanied by the military commander and Colonel Audenried, watched the walk and dress parade, the playments, deployment and change of front with much interest.

At half-past four o'clock the cadet battalion (four companies) turned out for dress parade. The magnificent West Point band headed the force. The appearance of the young men in their dress uniforms was fine, and their marching and manual of arms performed like clockwork. Here also, the commanding general, General Sherman, expressed his satisfaction with what had been done.

In the morning the visiting General went through the main rooms and studies in the academy. The general expressed his satisfaction with the appearance of the buildings and the instruction in the drawing department was of a high order of merit.

General Sherman and his staff, Colonel Audenried, left here for New York shortly after five o'clock. The general purposes remaining in the city till Tuesday.

MURDERED BY A WOMAN.

MICHAEL KAVANAGH IS STABBED DURING A QUARREL WITH HIS PARAMOUR—THE ASSAILANT'S CUNNING ATTEMPTS TO SHIELD HERSELF FROM EVIDENCE.

A series of quarrels between Michael Kavanagh and his mistress, Bridget Cruise, culminated last night in a tragedy. In the street where they lived the man was wounded almost to death by a woman, who was said to be the woman who had blown that almost immediately insensibility sealed the lips of the victim and left the motive of the deed to be perhaps never revealed. The murderer, although apparently acting under sudden passion and, perhaps, heated by liquor, displayed a marvellous coolness in the dispatch of her bloody work, and afterward took such steps to effect her escape and conceal the evidence of her guilt as might not in such a moment have been expected at her hands. When arrested, too, she betrayed in no way her consciousness of guilt, and, what is seldom the case in women of her stamp, she refused by the utterance of any hasty word to criminate herself.

PARTIES TO THE QUARREL.

The victim, Michael Kavanagh, was a man who had worked for some time as a printer, but who has lately become debauched, and from his low associations been regarded with suspicion. For the last few years he has lived with Bridget Cruise as his wife at No. 48 Thomas street. The woman was an abandoned creature, noted even among her not very reputable neighbors for her excesses; the man a weak-minded mortal whose fondness for liquor was his chief crime and who led a wretched life. Several times the police of the precinct had heard from him, but it was generally after a quarrel, in which he was the victim either of his mistress' jealousy or of his neighbors' equally unscrupulous violence.

What occasioned the quarrel last night cannot be determined. The occupants of the house where the tragedy occurred were sleeping peacefully, and it was not until about midnight that the sound of a struggle was heard, and the door of the room where the tragedy occurred was opened, and the body of the victim was found lying on the floor, bleeding from a wound in the chest.

There was no one else in the room at the time, but it was not until about midnight that the sound of a struggle was heard, and the door of the room where the tragedy occurred was opened, and the body of the victim was found lying on the floor, bleeding from a wound in the chest.

On the way to General Schofield's quarters your correspondent could not fail to see many objects worthy of notice. The old stone building, which was built by the British in 1812, and which was used as a magazine, is a fine specimen of the architecture of that period. It is a large building, with a high roof, and is surrounded by a wall. It is a fine specimen of the architecture of that period. It is a large building, with a high roof, and is surrounded by a wall.

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